"THE UNION OF THE UNIONISTS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION!!"

Subscribers in the different Wards, who are indebted to us for the past and present quarter, will please envelope the amount and hand it to the carrier of the paper, writing their names thereon, and they will receive the proper credit.

Sevoral communication laid over-received to late for this week's issue.

HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS'S

powerful speech in defence of the citizens of Washington, and in relation to the affairs of " Bloody Monday," is commenced in our paper to-day; remainder next week.

CITY RAILROAD.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing Bayard Clark and his associates to lay a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to Georgetown, and to have the exclusive use of it for 20 years. The fare not to be over-and of course it will be not less than five cents.

The Democratic members of Congress seem to think a part of the duty they were sent here to perform, is to make speeches at ward meetings, and help us to elect a Locofoco Mayor. They are elequent in abusing "Know Nothings," and deal in slang flippantly as any pot-house politician.

It seems that Mr. Corbin, Democrat. clerk of the House Committee on claims, was paid \$1,000by Walcott, for his aid in getting the tariffbill of last year through the House. Mr C. has, in consequence of this exposure, resigned his clerkship, worth \$1,800 a year, besides "pickings and stealings."

The latest news from Fort Bridger is of the 15th April, and to the effect that Govornor Cumming entered Sa t Lake City on the 8th and was well received by Brigham Young and the Mormors. Flour, sugar, and coff e r selling at \$1 a pound in Utah. Salt \$4 per

ALLOWING ALL NATIONS, TONGUES, AND PEOPLE TO VOTE IN WASH-TON.

The House of Representatives, as if to show what they could do in the plenitude of their power, have passed a bill to allow any one otherwise entitled to vote here, to vote without the payment of a school tax, as heretofore required, and also to allow foreign born citizens to vote immediately upon being naturalized, provided they have resided in the city, as foreigners, a year, and been registered.

This opens a wide door to vagabonds, paupers and criminals, to come in and control the elections and affairs of our city, though they own not a dollars' worth of property in it, and have never paid a cent of taxes either for the support of the city government, or for the support of

The city has heretofore derived an income of about six thousand dollars a year from these school taxes, for the support of common schools, and now the Locofocos in Congress, true to their instincts, are about to deprive our school fund of this small supply, for the purpose of enabling a few hundred paupers to vote in the city elections, and thereby secure to the people thereof the manifold blessings and benefits that flow from Locofoco rule and Democratic

How "the solid men" of the city, of all par ties, may fancy such legislation and such blessings and benefits, we know not; but we know that some of that class of our citizens who acknowledge allegiance to this party, do not besitate to speak of the bill passed by the House in the most condemnatory terms, and are doing all they can to prevent its passage by the

The bill might very properly be called "A bill to place the city of Washington under the control of foreigners, and those who own no property and pay no taxes.'

It might also be entitled "A bill to encour age paupers, destroy common schools, and elect James G. Berret Mayor of the city of Washington;" or "A bill to enable the Federal Government to control the elections in the city of Washington, through the agency of its

employes."

By this bill our common schools are to be sacrificed that Democracy may rule the city and rowdyism and ruffianism run rampant their career of rum, riot, revenge and revel.

Truly we are in a most hopeful career of civilization! What a beautiful prospect we are blessed with of elevating the moral condition of the present and the rising generation under such legislation, and with what jealous envy the people of Europe, and of the whole world, must look upon the fair prospects of the peo-ple of Washington under such a law as this!

WHO ARE THE PAUPERS AND CRIM-INALS! WHERE DO THEY COME

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in his letter of the 17th instant, makes the following startling announcement:

"The General Superintendent of Police, in his report for the last quarter, 'States it as A SIGNIFICANT FACT THAT, BY THE RETURNS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE REPORT, IT APPEARED THAT IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OUT OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED, (FOURTEEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND NINE-TY-NINE,) ELEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE, WERE OF FOR-EIGN ORIGIN, AGAINST TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR MATIVE BORN; AND THAT IN THE CITY OF BROOK-LIN, OUT OF TWO THOUSAND SIX HUN-DRED AND NINETY-SEVEN, WHO WERE ARRESTED, TWO THOUSAND THREE HUN-DRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT WERE OF POREIGN BIRTH, AND SIX HUNDRED AND NINE NA-

TIVES OF THE UNITED STATES," And yet, with hundreds of equally authentic statements staring us in the face, multitudes of ntelligent American cifizens, for mere party purposes, and frequently for personal aggran-linement, are pandering to this mass of crime and pauperism, which has been thrown upon our shores from the prisons and pest houses of the Old World, merely to accure their votes and to foist them to power and to place.

The colored inhabitants of Sandy ich, Canada have been endeavoring in vain to compel the trust-ces to permit the black and white children to at-tend school together. The colored man does not seem to have risen in the social scale, even in the

A GLIMPSE AT THE HOME AND FAM-ILY OF AN ENGLISH EARL.

When the American frigate Merrimac was officers he invited them to his house. One of the | be elected by 1,500 majority." officers sent to his friends in the United States an account of their entertainment, and of the gleeful time they had after dinner, giving us incidentally, a view of the private life and manners of an English nobleman's family (by raising, as it were, one corner of the curtain of and very pristocratic novi homines as wide as

We commend the letter to the special atten tion of such as cannot appear in the street except in laced gaiters of the most fashionable kind, and silk dresses, without losing all pretension to gentility in their own and the estimation of all snobdom, their claim to it depending wholly upon their apparel:

"We sat down to the table at half past sever clock. These are always epaulette and sword occasions. Lord Hardwicke's family consists of his Countess, his eldest son (about eighteer or twenty, and Lord Royston by courtesy,) three of the finest looking daughters you ever saw, and several younger sons. The daughters-Lady Elizabeth, Lady Mary, and Lady Agnita-are surpassingly beautiful; such derelopment, such rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, and unaffected manners, you rarely see com bined. They take a great deal of out-door exercise; and came aboard the Merrimac in a neavy rain, with Irish thicker-soled shoes than you or I ever wore, and clooks and dresses almost impervious to wet. They steer their fathers yacht, walk, the Lord knows how many miles, and don't care a cent about rain, besides doing a host of other things that would shock our ladies to death; and yet in the parlor they are the most elegant women in their satin shoes and diamonds I ever saw. The Countess, in her coronet of jewels, is an elegant lady, and looks like a fit mother for three such wo men. His Lordship has given us turee or four dinners. He lives here merely during the vatching season; and leaves here on Friday

for his country seat at Combridge, where he pends his winter, as do all English gentlemen of means, in hunting, &c.; and when Parliament is in session he lives in London in his town-house. Here he has a host of servants: and they wear the gaudiest livery-white coats with big silver buttons, white cravats, plush preliminary to its inquiries, expresses a corknee-breeches and vest, with white silk stockis Dean of York, a High Church dignitary; has two pretty daughters, and is himself a jolly gentleman. After dinner the ladies play and sing for us; and the other night they got up a the least hesitancy in the world in uttering game of blindman's buff, in which the ladies said we had the advantage, inasmuch as their petticoa's rustled, so that they were easily caught.' They call things by their right names here. In the course of the game, Lord Hardwicke himself was blindfolded, and, trying to catch some one, fell over his daughter's lap on the floor, when two or three of the girls caught him by the legs and dragged his Lordship, roaring with laughter, as we all were, on his back into the midd'e of the floor. Yet they are perfectly respectful, but appear on a perfect

equality with each other. In fact, the English

are a great people."

About fifteen years ago the Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Salem, Massachusetts, visited England for the purpose f gaining agricultural information, examining the best farms of England, and reporting upon their improvements in, and system of farming. He bore letters of introduction to some of the most distinguished noblemen, and was at once invited by many of provision for the home valuation of merchantheir country seats, where Englishmen dispense their hospitalities. Mr. C. availed himself of these invitations, and was made welcome and at home wherever he went. In his letters he describes the home-manners, customs and daily doings of some of the noble families he visited. and among others, if we remember rightly, that of the Earl of Roelyn, and his description corresponds exactly with the description above given by one of the officers of the Merrimac of Earl Hardwicke's family. The Earl, he said, went with him two or three days in success sion on foot over his plantation, wearing hobnailed shoes and coarse clothes, explaining minutely all his farming operations, his rotation of crops, his draining, subsoil ploughing, &c., &c., and the results of his various experi-

Lady Roslyn then took him under he harge, and wearing thick, heavy, water-proof hoes, she went on foot across fields, with the water often an inch or two deep for three miles,

In going there, Mr. C. writes that "her ladyship had the good sense to hold up her clothes [of a very coarse texture] so as not to drabble

Arrived at her dairy, she went through i and explained how she set her milk, gathered her cream, made her butter, cheese, &c.; gave directions to those engaged in these operations, and then returned again, on foot, though a carriage came along and was within call at

After returning, she took Mr. C. through ber laundry, bakery, confectionary, green houses, &c., &c., by which time the hour had arrived to dress for dinner. At dinner she appeared arrayed in rich apparel, diamonds, &c., and was there "Lady Roslyn."

We should like to see an American lady tha rould put on thick, heavy, water-proof shoes walk three miles through mud and water, attend to her dairy, oversee everything, give directions, and then return on foot while a carriage was within call.

Mr. C. stated that there were just one hundred servants in and about the castle, and yet everything went on as silently and systematically as a clock.

The Editor of the La Grange, Georgia eporter says he visited Montgomery during the sitting of the Southern Convention as delegate. On his way, he says:

delegate. On his way, he says:

"We reached our sister city of West Point, and after a detainment of an hour or two, we were again aboard of one of those old rickety ox-car-going cars which ply between West-Point and Opelika—enough to try the patience of Job. At Opelika, the first thing which attracted our attention was a large white sheet stretched out near the depot, with the following inscription upon it:

DISUNION ******* INDEPENDENT SOUTH.

THE DESPOTISM OF THE ADMINIS-

"If the administration would lift its iron ying at Southampton a year or two ago, she heel from the necks of those dependent upon was visited by the Earl of Hardwicke and his it for employment, and allow us to vote acfamily; and in return for the hospitality of the cording to our best judgments, Wallach would

These are the words uttered through grinding teeth, and with an emphasis and look that spoke louder than the words themselves, by a citizen of Washington now depending on the administration for employment, and who dares not express what he thinks and feels within confidence) which we rarely get, and which car-shot of any other individual also as demay open the eyes of some of our very genteel pendent upon his masters as himself. The words were uttered in our hearing, and, indeed, to us; and well we know that were we to reveal the nane of the individual who uttered them, he would walk the plank in double quick

> But what a disgraceful state of things this indica'es! "The iron heel of the administration!" The tyranny and despotism of a nominal REPUBLICAN government! Ye Gods, can it be possible? Is it possible that the American people, who boast so much of their liberty, and right to say what they think, do as they please, and rote as they please, will submit quietly and tamely to such a despotism ?-Yes; it is possible; they do it, and not only do they submit to it, but they uphold, sustain and justify it. No matter what gross outrages are committed by the administration upon the rights and liberties of the people, the Democratic party stands ready to sustain and justify them. The Union proclaims "the Democratic party is the Government and must be sustained," even though it trample down every right and privilege which freemen hold sacred! And is this the Government our fathers stablished? This the freedom they fought for and won? If so, they made but a poor exchange of British tyranny for Federal despo-

We find in the Union, the mouth-piece of the administration, of the 26th instant, the ollowing rescript, ukase, or decree, of which all faithful, loval, and submissive Democrats are expected to take due notice, and to govern themselves accordingly:

The Integrity of Democratic Organiza

"The Chicago Times of the 22d instant nakes a direct call upon this paper for information concerning the views of the administration in reference to the duty of Democrats to support the nominees of the party, and to uphold its regular organizations. The Times dial concurrence in what the Union said a ings, and low shoes. Lord Hardwicke's brother | few days ago upon this subject. Now, we desire to say to our cotemporary, that while we do not feel authorized or care to speak for the members of the administration, we have not our own views upon this matter. Upon general principles, and having in mind an earnest wish to secure the triumph of the Democracy, and an abiding faith in the justice of the noble cause, we would counsel our friends faithfully to abide the decision of Democratic conventions, and earnestly and truly seek the election of their nominees. To this rule we never knew of an exception which in our judgment was sufficient to justify a refusal to obey the laws of party. Again, at this time especially, do we insist that Democrats shall unite against the common enemy; and we will add that if heretofore it could be sail that it was wrong to wrangle and quarrel, it is criminal to do so

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monday, May 24, nothing important was lone in the Senate except the offering by Mr. Simmons, an amendment to the loan bill, a

dise imported. In the House, District of Columbia busines ocing under consideration, and especially a bill to regulate municipal elections in this city, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, addressed the House in a very able and animated speech, the publication of which we have commenced in to day's paper. He vindicated the Americans and denounced the cailing out of the Marines on "Bloody

Monday." Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, replied, reiteratng all the false and stale charges against the Americans, and the equally false assertion that the calling out of the Marines was rendered ecessary by the riotous rowdyism of Plug Uglies from Baltimore. He also charged al the riots and bloodshed in Louisville, St. Louis

and New Orleans to the Americans. Mr. Marshall replied and carried the war into Africa, stating that the riots in Louisville were mmenced by foreigners shooting at and killing Americans riding along the street in a

He denied utterly that there is now or ever has been anything like political proscription in Americanism properly understood. There was owever, a combination of resistance, not aggression, against foreign associations inimical to American liberty, as bequeathed to us by our fathers. There is a class of Catholics who hold to the doctrine that in the last resort the head of the church of Rome has a moral right to determine what is right or wrong.

Mr. Kelly, of New York. I deny any such loctrine. The gentleman from Kentucky is stating what is not true

Mr. Marshall replied that such was the doctrine of the ultra-montaine branch of the church, and if he had time he could prove the truth of his position. 'He then explained the principles of his party, anticipating that it would grow in strength, and that the Democrats failing to protect our citizens in foreign lands, the Amercan people would commit that duty to Amercan hands.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, defended his course on the Kansas question, and characterzed the speech of his colleague, Mr. Shaw, as infair, unjust, untrue, and prevaricating.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, from the Comnittee on the District of Columbia, introduced an amendment to the Senate "fire department bill," doing away with the policy of fire companies in the District, and giving the somnon courcil authority to establish a paid fire

The subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and passed the next day. Mr. M. has entitled himself to the thanks of our citizens for this important movement.

Tuesday, Senate, the fifteen million loan bill Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, having the loor with his amendment proposing a home valuation of imports, which, he argued, would

minish the customs frauds and largely increase the revenue. Mr. Hunter took exception to his remarks. and said that they could not introduce such an mendment into the loan bill.

Mr. Toombs sustained Mr. Hunter's point of order, but agreed with Mr. Simmons in favor of a home valuation.

House. The contested seat heretofore held

by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was by the House given to the contestant, Mr. Vallandingham, by party vote, all the Douglas Democrats voting gainst Mr. Campbell except four.

Senate, May, 26, Mr. Bell made an elaborate speech 'in support of Mr. Simmons's "home aluation" amendment, and the policy of encouraging American labor, after which the nent was rejected, and the loan bill

The House was engaged on the general appropriation bill. The fortification bill was reected, and the House took up for a short time the report upon "the Fort Snelling swindle; after which the naval appropriation bill was taken up, discussed, and disposed of.

In the Senate, May 28, several river and har bor improvement bills were discussed and The further consideration of the home

bill was postponed till the first Monday in Jan-Mr. Seward gave notice that he would in-

ent session until 30th June. In the House, the naval appropriation bill and bill to provide for the collection of revenue were passed.

troduce a joint resolution extending the pres-

Foolish Virgins.

In the olden times there were "five foolish virgins." We are afraid that there are fully as many as that number at this present day Some of them were born foolish; some of the were made foolish by the example of there weak minded mothers; and some of them have made themselves foolish. See that dashing belle, flounced from he

heels to her arm pits, and bedizened with jew elry, pearls, gems, and precious stones. Her other thinks her an angel; and she thinks herself an archangel; but she is a "foolish virgin"-that is all she is. He who made he dowed her with an immortal soul, and pointing her to an eternal hereafter, said to her, "Let not your adorning be outward, the adorning of plaiting the hair, of wearing gold, or of sutting on apparel, let it be the hidden man of the heart, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." But all the adorning that this foolish virgin has is outward. She has no solid education, no mental culture, and no noble and enerous heart. She is not qualified for any sefulness in this world except usefulness as frame on which to exhibit dry goods and the dressmaker's skill. And when she shall appear before her Maker, stripped of her "outward adorning," and without that precious "ornament of the beart," what a miserable figure that foolish virgin will cut. It is awful to think of the future of these mere butterflies of fashion, What is she good for? She could not make a loaf of bread, nor roast a turkey, nor bake a pudding. She could not knit a tidy, though she oftens knits her brow. She could not darn stocking, though she could darn everything alse. The most simple article of dress that adorns heruse'e stody she could not make, "She toils not, neither does she spin, yet So'omon, in all his glory, is not arrayed like her." She has very little mind. Her head is well nigh as hollow as a yellow pumkin. She can only talk of theatres, balls, fashion, and beaux. Her mortal nature is wholly uncultivated. spends more time in examining fashion plates than in examining her poor little heart; more time in reading love stories than in reading the blessed Bible. What on earth is she good for? She is a bill of useless expense to her father, and a barren fig tree in the great moral vine foolish virgin no longer cumbered the ground And one of these days the scythe of Time will cut her down, and the miserable flirt will go o her account. Girls, young women, conside your ways. Have a high and worthy purpose Make yourselves a blessing to this world. Abhor to be Flora M'Flimsy, as you would abhor to be any other fool. Be useful, be modest, be good, be "wise virgins," and when the great buidegroom shall come, you shall go with him

o the marriage. Disgusting in the Extreme.

If there is a Kentuckian who can read the peech of James B. Clay, observes a Northern cotemporary, at the White House, the evening after the passage of the English Kansas bill without feeling ashamed and indignant, he ought to be kicked until his nose would bleed, The Washington Union reports James B. as Collows:

"Friends: In the old time my name often associated with this White House where we now stand. Those times have gone. The re passed, and there is nothing to be realized eyond what we have at present—a Clay, an numble follower in the ranks of the Democracy. [A voice, "Good," and applause.] A grea victory has been accomplished—a victory which it has taken months at the other end of the av nue to achieve for us. Thank God!

We would just like to know when James B Clay's name was ever mentioned in connection with the White House. There was a Henry Clay-a noble, grand, unapproachable states oan-whose name was, in years past, men oned in that relation, but he was defeated in his lofty aspirations, and almost hunted to his grave, by that very "Democracy" of which J. B. Clay announces himself "an humble fol-

Referring to the name of Clay, the ignob and degenerate inheritor of the name of a noole and honored sire, had the presumptuous rapity to say-" There is nothing to be realized beyond what we have at present," etc. Preng, literally nothing, to be realized by the riends of the departed statesman except mortification and shame at the humiliating, unnat-

arel and wretched conduct of the son. It would be charity to suppose that James B. Clay is laboring under some strange idiosyr racy, approaching insanity. But there is too nuch method in the character of his madness o admit of such a supposition; and hence we ion that the disgustng exhibitions be makes of himself, now and then, are the result of a moral obliquity over their respective rights defined and marked which he has no control, even if he wished any out." The right of the citizen to "hold the rests in an honored tomb, and can no more be be ignored, because it is one of those rights pained at the waywardness of his degenerate which are "plainly defined by the Constitu Spring. Were the old man alive, his son's tion." When the Federal Government 'en onduct would be the last drop of bitterness in ters into possession" of the Territory, it does his cup of life, and would poison the remnant so as a "trustee" for the "people of the United of his existence .- New Orleans Daily Cres- States." It has "no power of any kind be-

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The subjoined interesting Report on the regul on of the right of suffrage in the Territories was made by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, from the House Comnittee on Territories, on the 10th instant: Report.

the United States, and they are of opinion that one but citizens of the United States-that is, those who owe allegiance to the Governmentshould be permitted to exercise any rights of political sovereignty within such Territories. Some of the considerations which influence them to this opinion they beg leave new to state as follows: In expounding the letter of the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Court has decided that " the words ' people of the United States' and 'citizens' are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions form the sovereignty, and who hold the power and conduct the government through their represents tives." In the preamble to the Constitution it is declared that the "people of the United States," for the benefit of themselves and their posterity have ordained and established this Constitution The court has also declared that the territory o the United States has been "acquired by the General Government as the representatives and trustee of the people of the United States, and it (the territory) must therefore be held in that character for their common and equal benefit." It therefore appears as a settled interpretation of the Consti tution that the citizens of the United States, hav ing ordained and established the Government and acquired the territory for "their common and equal benefit," are the real political sovereignty, entitled to " hold the power and condu t the Gor

rnment." Congress is empowered to frame organic law for the Territorities; in doing so, it is bound, by the highest considerations of duty, to take care that no other people than the "people or citizena" of the United States—that is, "the political body the form the sovereignty" and own the territory shall acquire the power to control or conduc the governments established (for the benefit of the citizens) over the Territories of the United

Congress is empowered to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization;" that is, a uniform rule of process by which foreigners are to be clothed with the rights of citizenship. Should they adopt any other than a uniform rule, it would clearly be i violation of the Constitution of the United States. If, for example, in certain localities, it should confer upon oliens political rights of citizenship, and in others strictly withhold from them all such rights, it is clear that such rule of action would not only be not uniform, but contrary to the plain spirit of the Constitution. This is the precis state of things now existing in the Territories. It some of them aliens are permitted to vote and to hold political office; while in others they are wholly debarred from exercising such prerogative of citizenship. This irregularity can only be remedied by a general law of Congress, applicable to all the Territories. Such a law would be just, wise, and conformable to the Constitution; and the committee are of opinion that one should be promptly enacted prohibiting any but citizens of the United States (naturalized and native born) from holding office in the Territories.

In a popular Government such as ours, wher

the voters at the ballot-box actually control and

give 'direction to the Government, the rights of voting and of holding office are of the highest political magnitude, determining, as they may, forever, the destiny of the Government itself. I our fathers, indeed, established this Government for the benefit of citizens of the United States if the Territories have been acquired for the com mon and equal benefit of such citizens, and they, the citizens, are, by the Constitution, acknowlconduct the Government," by what rightful authority can Congress presume to extend these pocannot be required to take up arms in its defence, they arm and wage war against it in time of warf Does any one question that the rights of sufrage and of holding office are peculiarly and eapecially political rights pertaining to citizen They are so here, in the very nature of our Gor ernment and have ever been to held even in Governments not purely elective, as ours is Aristotle defined a citizen to be one who partici pates in the judicial and legislative powers in a State. In the Roman political system, in England, and in the United States, all the citizens have not at all times, been permitted so to participate in the political powers of the State-some being temporarily deprived of the right of suffrage and of eligibility to certain offices on account of not possessing a freehold; but in no civilized country of the world, other than in the United States, has any description of persons other than citizens ever been allowed the rights of suffrage and of holding office. In this Government, mor especially than in any other, the rights belonging to political sovereignty ought to be restricted those who owe to the Government allegiance This is a strictly elective Government, with a written constitution, averring in its very text that it is designed for the benefit of its citizens. It uld, therefore, in all its elective processes, be held strictly and perfectly under the control of this body of citizens. Its Territories are confessedly acquired for their benefit; its mission is avowedly to secure to them "the blessings of liberty;" and surely its control and the power of co. trol in its Territories should not be loosely entrusted to other and strange hands. When it bemes necessary, Congress has the right to establish temporary governments over the Territories in doing so it must act within the scope of it onstitutional authority. "The powers of the overnment," says the Supreme Court, "and the rights and privileges of the citizens, are regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself. And when the Territory become a part of the United States, the Federal Gov mment enters into possession in the charac ter impressed upon it by those who created it. It enters upon it with its powers over the citicious little, we must confess. There is noth. zen strictly defined and limited by the Constitution, from which it derives its own existence, and by virtue of which alone it continues to exist and act as a sovereignty. It has no power of any kind beyond it; and it cannot, when it enters a Territory of the United States, put off its character and assume discretionary or despotic powers which the Constitution has denied to it. It cannot create for itself a new character, separated from the citizens of the United States, and the duties it owes them under the provisions of the Constitution, with

power and conduct the Government" canno

upon allens in any other way than by a uni-form rule of naturalization." It cannot give to aliens the rights (belonging to the people or citizens) of suffrage and of holding office, by which they may "hold the power and conduct

the Government" against the citizens. It cannot create for itself a new character sep-The Committee on the Territories have had un arated from the citizens of the United States der consideration the bill to regulate and make and the duties it owes them under the proviuniform the right of suffrage in the Territories of sions of the Constitution." For these reasons the committee are of opinion that a general law should be enacted, applicable to all the Territories, restricting the rights of suffrage and of holding office to citizens of the United States; and they therefore recom passage of the accompanying bill:

A Bill to regulate and make uniform the right of suffrage in the territories of the United

Be it enacted, &c., That the right of sufrage and of holding office in the Territories of he United States shall hereafter be exercised only by citizens of the United States, native and naturalized; and that so much of any exsting law or laws as comes in conflict with this rovision be and the same is hereby repealed.

Great Frauds in Wisconsin. On the 18th instant, the report of the Joint committee appointed by the Wisconsin Legislature to investigate the charges of fraud and corruption in the p ssage of the land grant bills of 1856, was submitted to the Legislature .-It created a sensation, for it amounts to a virtual indictment of the whole Legislature of 1856 for bribery. Twelve members of the Senate received for their votes \$175,000 in stock of the La Crosse and Milwaukie railroad in sums of from ten thousand to twenty thous and dollars each.

About fifty members of the Lower House reeived \$5,000 each in bonds or stock of the same road. The Lieutenant Governor of the State, the Comptroller, and the Private Secretary of the Governor received for their serv ices \$10,000 in bonds each, and the clerk and assistant clerk of the House of Representatives were paid, the former \$5,000, and the latter \$10,000. Govornor Bashford received \$50,000 n bonds. There were but thirteen members of the Legislature who voted against the grants to this railroad company, and they received nothing. Four senators and four members of the Assembly voted for the grant and received

The exposure is a stunning one, and shows that the Wisconsin Legislature and Government of 1856 was one of the most unalloyed aggregations of corruption and rascality that ever disgraced a State.

Two, or Three Parties?

Shall there be three parties and three tickets at the ensuing New York State Election? That election is now so near that this question in evitably forces itself upon the public consider

For our own part, we cannot regard as political adversary any one who in the late struggle against the executive attempt to force upon Kansas a detested, abhorred slave constitution, stood forth earnestly on the side of freedom and popular rights. Any of these may do so, but we shall regard every steadiast anti-Lecompton man as a friend until he does select a different position. We shall zealously advocate the re-election to Congress of Messrs. H. F. Clark and Haskin, without catechising or exacting any terms of either. We accept their past uprightness as an earnest and a pledge of their future fidelity to honor and edged to be the "swereign power" entitled to duty, making no bargains and asking no ques-

The above from the New York Tribune is tential rights of citizenship to unnaturalized aliens, indicative of a manly and conciliatory spirit, in who one no allegiance to the Government, who strong contrast with the insulting asseverati na wishes to act against the present Administra tion in an efficient manner must come into the bosom of the Republican party on bended knees. It claims to be strong in its assurance of success at the polls next November, and re-

gards a triumph as a certainty. But they must excuse us. We cannot oblige them in the matter of "constructing a new party." That to which we belong will work out its mission. The Republican train is being made up. Those who travel with us must get tickets and take their seats, or " clear the track '

Then the Republican train will go through the bridge. It will be a central railroad train. if made up by the Journal, and we predict for it another Saquoit disaster .- Buffalo Commer. cial Advertiser.

Survey of the Atrato and Tranndo Rivers. The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the Senate a letter from Lieutenant T. A. Craven, dated May 17, in reference to the practicability of an interoceanic communication from the Gulf of Darien to the Pacific ocean.

by the Atrato and Truando rivers. The letter of Lieutenant Craven concisely imbodies the results of his late survey of those rivers, and contains the following conclusions in reference to the physical difficulties to be overcome in opening a communication :

" 1. A cut through some five miles of subnerged mud at the mouth of the river, with the respective certainty of constant dredging to keep it open. "2. The herculean labor and incalcuable ex-

pense of cutting through the lagoons of the Truando and the embedded logs of the Palos Caidos, where the whole country is inundated during at least nine months of the year, and where the flood of a day may destroy the work of a week.

"3. The vast expense attending the removal of basaltic rock in a country where labor and provisions must all be imported at most extrav-

"4. The want of an anchorage on the Pacific

"5. The fatal effects of the climate, which it may be safely estimated will at all times disable one third of any force that may be sent

"You will not be surprised, sir, that, with the preceding arguments, I am of the opinion that the proposed canal is impracticable, as involving an expenditure of treasure not easily estimated, and a sacrifice of life from which the stoutest heart may shrink. Human ingenuity and perseverance may, it is true, over ome the obstacles enumerated; , but at least two generations must pass away ere the world could realize the completion of a much less extensive work than that contemplated."

Billy Bowlegs boasts of having killed over one hur yond it;" it cannot confer political power dred men in one day with his own hand.

[From the Knoxville Register.] Plain Talk.

If the efforts of Southern Conventions, here tofore to develop and advance the commerc esources and interests of the South have subected her to ridicule, this last one at Montgomery is positively disgraceful. We have een looking over its proceedings for the first five days, and can find but one question that seems to have seriously occupied the attention of the convention, and that is the revival of the African slave trade, which is but a disguise for the real question of a dissolution of the Union. We cannot see that even a serious thought has been given to the commercial interests of the South, notwithstanding there were many persons present who felt deeply on this subject, and who had gone there with the honest intent of evolving some scheme, if possible, looking to the deliverance of the South from its state of commercial dependence. There was William Ballard Preston, for instance, litely returned from Europe, and charged by the State of Virginia with the high and important duty of bringing to the attention of th South, through the medium of this convention the importance of establishing a Southern line of steamships, and of exposing the feasibility of the scheme and the plan for its establis ment. But he was crowded from the arena, and, with others like himself, was forced t content himself with listening to the nauseating harangues of disgusting and ever noisy disunionists. Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina-who will never die at peace with either God or man, unless he lives to witness the dissolution of the Union-opened the ball by the presentation of a voluminous report, recommending the reopening of the African slave trade, and the on of this subject was persistently kept up from day to day. The grand idea of Spratt's report is disunion. This is the end at which all the advocates of this scheme are aiming, and this is the sole object these men have in view in keeping alive, from year to year, the so-called Commercial Convention. We need no better evidence of this truth than the avowed sentiments of these agitators. Let the reader hear a few

Mr. J. D. B. DeBow, the former President of the convention, and the ever-active leader in calling the convention annually together, delivered an address in Charleston, a few days ago, of which the Mercury makes the following

"As the community will soon be afforded an opportunity of reading for themselves this truly Southern and patriotic speech, we will do no more than simply congratulate our fellowcitizens that we have still in our midst men who entertain decided views and dare to express them. Disunion Mr. DeBow looks forward to as the haven of our rest, and our rock

of refuge," Hon. William L. Yancey, chief among Democrats in Alabama, and the mest conspicuou man in the convention, in his address of welcome to the Democrats, used this strong and

very significant language: "I welcome you as the foreshadowing of that other more important convention, which f injustice and wrong continue to rule the hour and councils of the dominant section of our divided and estranged land, must, ere long, assemble for the noble purpose of putting the political and industrial relations of the South upon the safe basis of an independent sover-

Again, the same gentleman in his speech in

favor of the African slave trade, remarked: "Then unlike the gentleman from Virginia he was for disunion now. [Applause.] He would shed his blood to save the Union as our fathers left it, but not the Union which has been reared upon its ruins. The Union of our fathers has already been dissolved by oppression and fraud, and there was no drop of blood his heart that he was not ready to show defence of Southern rights against that Union.

We might continue similar citations from others of less prominence in the conv had we the room. These are not simply the sentiments of isolated individuals. The author of them were backed up by a formidable force, sufficient, at least, to control the discussions, if not the decisions of the body. Even the President of the Convention is a disunionist. The treasonable purposes to which that which was originally a commercial enterprise has been perverted, can no longer be denied. All disguises, at length, are thrown off, and the unballowed scheme to force a dissolution of the Union is laid bare to the gaze of the world.

Such being the case, it is the duty of patriotic men of all parties to set their faces sternly and at once against the further progress of this nefa-ious movement. Let them wash thei hands henceforth, forever, of the iniquity, and if traitors desire to meet annually to plot their treason, let no lover of his country contaminate himself by sitting in their council. Let them meet alone, that they may receive the just and unqualified execration of a patriotic peo-

Speaking of the Lecompton question rownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, says with

"We endorse, to the fullest extent, the course of Bell and Crittender upon this question, and if anybody says we are not true to the South, we say our accuser is a Liar, whether he be 'Highland or Lowland, Prince or Peer.'"

An Old Properb says : "A cold May and a windy, Makes a fat barn and a findy." Another proverb says: "A bot May makes a fat churchyard."

According to these rules, the coming sun-ner should be both healthy and fruitful. A movement has been made in Mississippi to request the resignation of Governor McWillie. The people of the State are very indignant at the last terscise of executive elemency, which has turned ose the notorious assassin, James Dyson.

Mathews, the actor, is out in another reply to Dolly" Davenport. He is still harping on thor three hundred dollars," which he says Dolly got by some circuitous route, as he has the check on which the money was paid.

Another large pearl w s found in the vicinity of Paterson, N. J. last week. It is of the size of a pistol ball, and perfectly symmetrical, with a pretty lustre. The finder was offered \$175 for his prize

A buge black bear, driven in from the swamps by high water, perambulated the streets of Yazoo, Miss., on Monday night week, to the consternation of everybody.

The telegraphic despatch announcing the death of Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburgh, by the exploson of a cannon at Leavenworth, 's pronounced a